

## Chapter-2 | HOSPITAL AND CLINICAL PHARMACY

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### Different Committees in the Hospital

- **Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee - Objectives, Composition and functions**
- **Hospital Formulary -Definition, procedure for development and use of hospital formulary**
- **Infection Control Committee – Role of Pharmacist in preventing Antimicrobial Resistance**

### Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee

- Pharmacy and Therapeutics (P&T) is a committee at a hospital or a health insurance plan that decides which drugs will appear on that entity's drug formulary.
- The committee usually consists of healthcare providers involved in prescribing, dispensing, and administering medications, as well as administrators who evaluate medication use.

### Objectives

- ◆ Ensure compliance with appropriate standards and state and federal regulations.
- ◆ The primary responsibilities of the P & T Committee are to ensure high-quality drug therapy for hospital patients, provide liaison between the medical staff and the department of pharmacy services

### Composition:

1. The medical superintendent- Chairman
2. Chief of pharmacy services- Secretary
3. One representative each from
  - Department of internal medicine
  - Department of surgery
  - Department of clinical pharmacology
  - Department of microbiology
  - Department of nursing
  - Department of nutrition

## Function:

- ◆ Maintain the Drug Formularies to promote safety, effectiveness, and affordability according to the Formulary Principles.
- ◆ Oversight consists of the Commercial Drug Formularies, the Medicare Formulary, and the State Programs Formulary (Minnesota Health Care Programs)
- ◆ Maintain pharmacy-related medical policies that promote the safety, effectiveness, and affordability of medications used in clinic settings.
- ◆ Maintain Formulary Principles that guide the management of the Drug Formularies.
- ◆ Review new drugs, drug classes, new clinical indications, therapeutic advantages, new chemical entities, and new safety information.
- ◆ Review the Drug Formularies and therapeutic classes at least annually.
- ◆ Analyse scientific, clinical and economic information.

## Hospital Formulary -Definition, procedure for development and use of hospital formulary

### Hospital Formulary:

- The hospital formulary is a continuously revised compilation of pharmaceutical dosage agent and their forms etc. which reflects the current clinical judgment of the medical staff.
- The hospital formulary system is a method whereby the medical staff of a hospital with the help of pharmacy and therapeutic committee selects and evaluate medical agents and their dosage form which are considered to be most useful in the patient care.
- It provides information for
  - ◆ Procuring,
  - ◆ Prescribing,
  - ◆ Dispensing
  - ◆ And administration of drugs under brand names where the drug have both names.

### Procedure for development

- Identify the most common diseases being treated in the hospital by consulting all medical departments. For each disease, an appropriate first choice of treatment should be identified using standard treatment guidelines.
- An expert committee can be brought together to identify the appropriate treatment for each of the common health problems.
- The alternative method is reviewing the WHO model list of essential medicines may also be used as a starting point.

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- The capability of the hospital and its staff to handle specific drugs should not be forgotten during the selection process.
- A draft of the list must be prepared and must be given to each department to comment on the list.
- The Drugs and Therapeutics Committee must deliberate on their comments and provide feedback.
- All information should be discussed with evidence based reviews where possible.
- After the preparation of final list, monographs for each drug should be prepared and it should contain unbiased information.

## **Use of hospital formulary:**

- The statements made in this paper are not intended as an argument in favor of the use of a private drug-formulary in all hospitals.
- The possibility of restricting prescribing in certain hospitals to the use of drug products listed in a formulary of this type would not be profitable or proper here.
- It was organized can be promoted by bringing to this forum our ideas regarding the value of hospital formularies and any proven ideas which have been found to increase the value of these publications to physicians and patients in the particular hospitals which we happen to represent.

## **Infection Control Committee:**

- The Infection Control Committee is generally comprised of members from a variety of disciplines within the healthcare facility.
- Representation may include: physicians, nursing staff, infection control practitioners, quality assurance personnel, risk management personnel as well as representatives from microbiology, surgery, central sterilization, environmental services, etc.
- Every healthcare facility uses inter disciplinary task forces such as the Safety Committee and the Infection Control Committee to minimize patient and employee risk
- Although its existence may not be widely recognized by patients, the Infection Control Committee plays an integral part in the care of every patient.

## **Role of Pharmacist in preventing Antimicrobial Resistance:**

- 'Pharmacists' responsibilities for antimicrobial stewardship and infection prevention and control include promoting the optimal use of antimicrobial agents, reducing the transmission of infections, and educating health professionals, patients, and the public.
- The Impact of Pharmacists on Antimicrobial Stewardship Teams in a Community Setting.
- Pharmacists Improve Patient Outcomes after Emergency Department Discharge
- Pharmacists Play a Key Role in Educational Interventions.
- Pharmacist Led Antimicrobial Therapy Significantly Decreases Duration of IV Treatment.